The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Lawless are they that make their will the law.
—Shakespeare.

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OHIO COMPENSATION LAW LEADS ALL OTHER STATES

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 26.—The Ohio workmen's compensation fund, operated by the State, and which excludes private companies, leads all others in cheapness, reports a well known firm of New York accountants who have completed a general audit of the fund. The report is being circulated by the Industrial Commission of Ohio.

The examiners state that the fund is in a solvent condition and that it can immediately meet every claim upon it and have a surplus of $2,002,922.85.

"The Ohio fund," the accountants say, "goes further than any other workmen's compensation insurance carrier that we know of in scientifically providing for future developments of its outstanding claims, both as to claims themselves and as to the money amounts in connection therewith.

Employers have paid $13,193,932 in premiums, but under private insurance these employers would pay $20,472,769.

This saving of more than $7,000,000, the report states, "represents the saving to the people of Ohio of 36 cents on every dollar that would have been paid insurance carriers. Or, to put it another way, if the Ohio fund had not been operating the cost to the people of Ohio would have been $1.55 instead of $1 paid to your fund for premiums and expense.

"This expense cost of the Ohio fund is therefore one-sixteenth of the expense cost of stock insurance companies."

The Ohio compensation law is operated by the Industrial Commission of Ohio. The commission, for its own information, and to determine whether there were legitimate grounds for former or possible future criticism of the system, appointed a committee to select an actuarial firm to conduct an examination of the fund. This committee, consisting of Malcolm Jennings, secretary of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association, and Thomas J. Donnelly, secretary of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, together with Harry L. Conn, Ohio Commissioner of Insurance, who was appointed by Governor Donahey, unanimously recommended the firm of Miles M. Dawson & Son, consulting actuaries, auditors and accountants, New York City.

NEW RULING IN ANTI-TRUST CASE; CONTROL, NOT PRICE, IS OFFENSE

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Federal Government won an important anti-trust suit when the United States Supreme Court upheld the conviction of a group of individuals and corporations were charged with illegally attempting to fix prices and restrain trade by limiting the sale of pottery products. Jail sentences imposed on individual defendants by the lower court were upheld.

The importance of the decision is that the Supreme Court refused to pass on the question whether prices set by the combine are "reasonable." The fact that they could control prices constituted the offense.

The court approved the action of the trial judge in charging the jury that it might return a verdict of guilty without regard to the reasonableness of prices fixed, or of the good intention of the combining units, whether prices were actually lowered or raised, or whether sales were restricted to the special jobbers, "since both agreements of themselves were unreasonable restraint."

"Had the rule prevailed that it was necessary for the Government to prove that the prices fixed by a combination or association were unreasonable or excessive, it would, in a practical way, have made it impossible for the government ever to secure a conviction," David L. Podell, the special assistant attorney general, said.

"Such a rule would have rendered the Sherman anti-trust act a nullity. It would have compelled the Government to submit proof of the costs of plants, reasonable and unreasonable expenditures, reasonable and unreasonable profits, capitalizations and a host of similar considerations about which it is almost humanly impossible for men definitely to agree."

OHIO "YELLOW DOG" OPPOSED BY UNIONS

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 26.—A large delegation of trade unionists from every section of the State attended a hearing to urge the adoption of Senator Rebman's bill that would outlaw the "yellow dog."

The unionists protested against legalizing a contract that forces workers to waive their right to join a trade union as a condition of securing employment.

In favoring the Rebman bill speakers declared that the "yellow dog" is based on necessity of job seekers; that it violates the first provision of a contract law that a legal agreement, if legal, shall be devoid of coercion; that such a contract is devoid of mutuality; that it takes unfair advantage of employment seekers and makes it impossible for them to exercise their right to know and understand conditions they will labor.

Such a contract, the unionists said, is a form of slavery in that it exploits the necessity of a worker, who is compelled to pledge that he will waive a legal and moral right to secure employment.

UNIONISTS DEFEAT INJUNCTION JUDGE

Belleville, Ill., Feb. 26.—Organized labor's opposition to Injunction Judge Crow cost that jurist a renomination at the hands of his party in this county. Delegates to the Republican county nominating convention were instructed to vote for Henry G. Miller of East St. Louis.

Organized labor has waged a bitter war on Judge Crow because of his injunction against strikers at local enamel plants who were denied the right to picket and his subsequent imposition of severe jail sentences and fines for violations of his restraining order.

BUS DRIVERS RAISE WAGES

Bayonne, N. J., Feb. 26.—Drivers on the Hudson Boulevard bus have won a two-weeks' strike. A two-year contract provides for a $1.50 weekly increase. Changes in overtime and working conditions were also secured.

WILL PROBE PEN

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 26.—The Senate has voted to probe the State Penitentiary. The management is charged with waste, extravagance and favoritism to prison labor contractors.

OPPOSE LABOR LAW

Salem, Ore., Feb. 26.—Private insurance companies have centered their opposition to labor's proposal that the workmen's compensation law be strengthened.

PRESSMEN STRIKE

Albuquerque, N. M., Feb. 24.—The refusal of newspaper managers to sign a contract with the Printing Pressmen's Union caused a strike on local publications.

PASSAIC STRIKE ENDS; UNITY FOOLS BOSSES

Passaic, N. J., Feb. 26.—Textile strikers in the Forstmann & Huffmann mills have ended their 9-months' struggle by the president of the company to a citizens' committee as a basis for peace and voted to end their strike.

While the Forstmann letter does not concede recognition of the United Textile Workers' Union, it is considered a concession to the strikers and is a qualification of the former anti-union attitude of the Forstmann-Huffmann Company. In effect, it says the company "has never and does not now" object to membership of employes in outside organizations. Regarding discrimination, it states that the management will employ striking workers as business permits and according to their individual fitness.

Textile strikers employed by the Gera Worsted Mills and the New Jersey Worsted and Spinning Company have also declared their strikes off on the same basis.

While these settlements are not as satisfactory as secured from the Botany Mills, the Passaic Worsted, the Garfield and Dundee Textile Mills, the workers will build the union inside the mills.

The strike started more than a year ago when the Botany led a movement to cut wages 10 per cent. Injunctions, Cossacks and municipal police aided the employers in a futile attempt to break the solidarity of thousands of strikers.

COSSACKS RAMPANT IN LAW VIOLATION

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 26.—Implicated in murders, bootlegging and "highjacking," Cossacks in this State are discredited.

Fourteen troopers face indictment for the killing of a woman, other Cossacks have been suspended for "shaking down" roadhouse proprietors, while damage suits against other members of the uniformed gang are pending. Residents in the vicinity of one of the barracks charge that that station is used by the Cossacks as a drinking place.

SAY "VOTER" WAS DEAD

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—Aaron Isaacovits, who is listed as having cast a ballot in the 1925 primary election, was buried the day before election day as his wife testified at the trial of five election board officers charged with fraud.

Four other persons who, according to the certified returns, went to the polls, appeared in court and denied that they were near the voting places. One testified that he had never registered nor voted, although the voters' list indicated that he had voted in three different elections. A lieutenant of Senator-elect Vare appeared as counsel for the accused election officials.

FAIL TO REPEAL MINE LAW

Indianapolis, Feb. 26.—The House of Representatives rejected the Wright bill, which would repeal restrictions against the use of incompetent labor in the mines of the State. Trade unionists pointed out that life and property would be endangered if mine owners were permitted to fill the mines with strikebreakers in the event of a coal strike.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Akron, Ohio, Feb. 26.—The local Typographical Union has obtained a three-year contract with newspaper publishers that dates back to October 20.

Wages are advanced $1.50 a week until next October. Rates will be advanced an additional $2 the second year and $2 the third year, making a total gain of $4.50 for the three years.

ARTHUR MUHLEMAN IS DEAD

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Arthur H. Muhleman, for 18 years an executive board member of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, died in this city. He served as first vice president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

UNIONISM HAS ETHICAL OUTLOOK, SAY RAIL STRIKE INVESTIGATORS

New York, Feb. 26.—Unionism has a pronounced ethical outlook for organized workers, declares the bulletin, issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, in discussing the investigation by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churchmen of the strike of Western Maryland enginemen.

Unionism, the bulletin says, "is of the essence" of the religious fellowship of these workers.

"The shopmen's strike of 1922 nearly destroyed some of these churches because striking union men and their families could not be reconciled to joining in worship with those who were breaking their strike and, as they saw it, robbing them of their jobs.

"The principle of unionism is so deeply embedded in the moral consciousness of these people that even the children imbibe it as naturally and inevitably as they do the elementary principle of family loyalty or of respect for the church. In the minds of these folk there would be nothing incongruous about adding a new commandment to the Decalogue: 'Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job'; or more pointedly, and more satisfactorily: 'Thou shalt not scab upon thy neighbor.'"

SHIP INTERESTS OBJECT TO LAW; WANT TO SMUGGLE IMMIGRANTS

Washington, Feb. 26.—The smuggling of Orientals and other undesirable aliens can be stopped if the King bill becomes a law, declared Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, in a letter to every member of the House of Representatives. The bill would compel vessels to depart from American ports with as many seamen as they carried on arrival.

Those who were found, on examination, not to be seamen, would be deported on another vessel at the expense of the vessel that brought them here.

Threatened with the loss of this profitable income, foreign shipping interests are protesting against the law. They are joined by the English government. The Senate unanimously passed the bill on February 2.

"Between 30,000 and 40,000 persons of different races and nationalities, who could not come into the United States in any other way, are now coming in vessels, chiefly foreign, and mix with our population," Mr. Furuseth said. "It is like a river which is gradually growing in volume of water. This bill would change that river into a rippling brook.

"People connected with shipping, one way or another, are collecting between $5,000,000 and $4,000,000 annually by bootlegging excluded aliens into the United States. Shipping interests are opposed to this bill, which would destroy their system of smuggling by making detection practically certain and of little profit.

"After these mala fide seamen are landed and mix with the population, many have come to the writer's attention at the cost of the United States Government, shipping interests again receiving pay for carrying them out. You are here dealing with an endless chain which this bill, when adopted, will cut.

"The payment for bringing excluded persons from Europe into the United States is estimated to be from $200 to $400. The landing of Chinese is up to $1,100.

"The bill will not apply to American vessels if the shipowner signs the majority of his crew in a Continental port of the United States. It will cause the present violation of law. It will assist American shipping. Foreign ship owners and governments oppose it."

ROCKEFELLERS UNLOAD WEST. MARYLAND STOCK

New York, Feb. 26.—The Rockefeller family and the Federal alien property custodian, chief stockholders of the Western Maryland Railroad, have sold their stock in this road since the report on the engineers's strike was made public by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churchmen.

The alien property custodian's holdings originally belonged to German interests, and was seized during the war. Both groups made immense profits because the stock, worth from 20 to more than 100 during the recent speculative upheaval in Wall Street.

While these interests have cleaned up millions of dollars, the enginemen continue their struggle for the 10 cents a 10 per cent increase that would place the wage scale of the Western Maryland on a parity with other Class 1 roads.

ARDUOUS NIGHT WORK SHOULD BE REPAYED

Washington, Feb. 26.—Night work in the postal service should be given greater consideration, Joseph P. Ward, said President Green in an appeal to President Coolidge.

"This question has been the subject of numerous hearings and investigations by congressional committees and by the Post Office Department," Mr. Green said. "The virtually unanimous view is that the Government should compensate postal employes for the admitted hardships of night work. While there is a difference of opinion as to just what form this compensation should take—whether it be additional pay or shorter hours—there is no disagreement over the fact that postal night employes are entitled to some consideration."

HOME WORK INCREASES

Washington, Feb. 26.—Home work in the men's clothing industry increased between the years 1920-1925, reports the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

It is estimated that 13 per cent of all workers in this industry in New York City are home workers, and that in Rochester, Baltimore and Rochester 6 per cent are home workers.

WM. QUESSE PASSES ON

Chicago, Feb. 26.—William Quesse, international president of the Building Service Employes' International Union, died in this city. The working conditions of janitors in Chicago and many other cities is a monument to his zeal. He was also president of the Chicago Flat Janitors' Union.

EMPLOYERS WRITE BILL

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 26.—Organized workers have forced the anti-union Federated Industries to acknowledge that attorneys for these employers prepared a bill that would deny compensation to injured workers. The bill was introduced as a departmental bill from the Department of Labor and Industries.

COMMUNISTS OUSTED BY N. Y. UNIONISTS

New York, Feb. 26.—The Central Trades and Labor Council ousted a score of Communist delegates who secured admittance to the central body as delegates from the International Ladies' Garment Worker's Union and the International Fur Workers' Union.

This action follows a vigorous house-cleaning of Communists by the two unions, who are being assisted, on their request, by officers of the A. F. of L.

In a letter to the Central Trades and Labor Council, Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., said that the internal situation created in the two unions by the Communists calls for "stern and decisive action."

"The attempt to substitute Communist principles and policies for trade union principles and policies can not be tolerated," Mr. Green said. "It is imperative that organizations chartered by the A. F. of L. be maintained and administered upon a trade union basis."

LONG-FOUGHT RADIO BILL APPROVED BY CONGRESS

Washington, Feb. 26.—After a four-years' struggle Congress has passed a law that provides for government control of the ether. The first bill was introduced by Congressman White of Maine in 1923.

The bill as passed creates a Federal radio commission of five members who will have power to prescribe the wave lengths to be rendered by each station, assign wave-length bands, regulate apparatus and make regulations not inconsistent with the law to prevent interference. After the first year all powers vested in the commission will revert to the Secretary of Commerce, except the revocation of licenses. Members of the commission will be composed of representatives from five districts into which the country will be divided. The President will appoint the commission.

ANTI-JAPANESE LAW OF HAWAII IS VOIDED

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Hawaiian law regulating foreign language schools in the islands was set aside by the United States Supreme Court as an invasion of the rights of Japanese who attacked it.

In delivering the unanimous opinion, Justice McReynolds said the general position of the Court with regard to the rights of parents, teachers and children had been set forth in cases from Nebraska, Iowa, Oregon and other States.

"We, of course, appreciate the grave problems incident to the large alien population of the Hawaiian Islands," the opinion declared. "These should be given due weight whenever the validity of any governmental regulation of private schools is under consideration, but the limitations of the Constitution must not be transcended."

UTILITIES MAGNATE HIDES "SLUSH" FUND

Washington, Feb. 26.—Samuel Insull, Chicago public utilities magnate, has placed the Senate "slush fund" committee to whom he contributed large amounts of money in the last Illinois primary and general elections.

Some of these funds aided Colonel Smith in his senatorial contest. The United States Supreme Court recently held that the Senate committee has the power to compel witnesses to appear before it.

WORKERS LOSE MUCH TIME

Washington, Feb. 26.—A survey by the United States Women's Bureau of 15 industries in 1 lost time in 18 cotton mills, usually divided in the North and South, was 21.5 per cent of all possible working time. Lost time of men aggregated 16.2 per cent.

The labor turnover in the Northern mills was 93.8 per cent for men and 92.8 for women; in Southern mills it was 184.3 and 198.4, respectively.

IS OUR LIBERTY WANING?

New York, Feb. 26.—The trial of fundamental individual rights upon the imagination of the people has waned," said Frank H. Sommer, dean of the School of Law of New York University, in an address to the New York Bar Association.

Dean Sommer declared that free government in the United States is waning because the ideals of the nation's founders no longer dominated to protect the rights of individuals.

CHINESE WANT RIGHT TO RUN OWN AFFAIRS

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Chinese people will continue their agitation for independence as a nation and the right to pass and enforce their own laws, said Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese minister, at a luncheon address in this city. The diplomat said that the Chinese have a status below British dominions.

"Great Britain allows full tariff autonomy to her dominions, but the world powers deprive China of tariff autonomy," he said.

"How would you Americans feel if the foreign nations imposed upon you their own fiscal policy, inferior even to Britain's dominions, depriving you of the right of raising revenues according to your own judgment and needs? Furthermore, how would you feel if the various foreign settlements in your large cities would claim an almost independent status, with their own laws, courts and police?"

The speaker asserted that the Chinese will not be satisfied with assurances in the form of high-sounding and pious declarations "as the powers have been doing since the beginning of this century."

The people of the world, he said, do not realize the gravity of the limitations the foreign powers have imposed upon China's sovereignty, which greatly militate against her efforts to establish a strong and united government.

MAN-MADE STATUTES OFTEN HIDE TYRANNY

Washington, Feb. 26.—"Every great fact of tyranny was committed in pursuit of man's law and not moral law," said Senator Reed of Missouri, speaking at a luncheon given by university students.

The modern doctrine, which states "if it is a law it is right," is the belief of a majority of one to pass any law and once it is passed it is a sacred act," is wrong, Senator Reed said.

"When a law is just there is not much difficulty in enforcing it, but when it runs counter to the sense of justice, then it is that it becomes a danger to the State. A hate for one law has a tendency to create a disregard for all law, which will undermine the national consciousness."

Senator Reed urged students to do their own thinking and to follow no man's lead. "There is no superman whom you can trust to do your thinking for you," he asserted, pointing out that the greatest statesmen have made mistakes and have been the greatest tragedies of the world.

WOODSMEN FILCHED BY LUMBER BARONS

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 26.—Not satisfied with a wage below the legal minimum, lumber barons in British Columbia are endeavoring to repeal this act.

Prior to his departure for Los Angeles he was tendered a luncheon by trade union officials.

ITALY JOINS FRANCE AGAINST ARMS PARLEY

Washington, Feb. 26.—Italy has joined France in rejecting President Coolidge's invitation that the great powers join in a discussion on limiting the building of cruisers, destroyers and submarines.

Both disagreeing nations hold that all types of armament are interdependent, and that it is impossible to discuss disagreement in sections. Italy also holds that her geographical position and the need for national defense makes it impossible to limit her naval craft.

The action of the two countries has practically wrecked disarmament plans.

ARMY RATION RAISED

Washington, Feb. 26.—Because good food will increase the morale of the United States Army, the ration per day will be raised from 36 to 50 cents. President Coolidge has issued the order on recommendation of Secretary of War Davis.

WANT LONGER HOURS

Boston, Feb. 26.—Textile manufacturers in this State insist that 54 hours a week be substituted for the 48-hour law that applies to women and minors. Trade unionists declare that these hours, if enacted, would demand the 60-hour law that prevails in certain sections of the South, and that they will enforce night work for women and minor employes.

KILL EIGHT-HOUR BILL

Austin, Texas, Feb. 26.—The House of Representatives defeated the eight-hour bill by a vote of 86 to 37. The Senate favored the act which would make the eight-hour day mandatory on all State, municipal and county work.

MINE WAGE PARLEY FAILS; BOSSES WOULD CUT RATES

Miami, Fla., Feb. 26.—The wage conference between bituminous miners and coal operators in the central competitive field has adjourned without reaching an agreement. The present agreement ends March 31. The central field consists of Ohio, Illinois and western Pennsylvania. For nearly 30 years these agreements have been the wage-making basis for other fields.

The split followed the miners' refusal to accept wage reductions. The operators would have a sliding scale based on the non-union fields of West Virginia and Kentucky. Under this plan both parties would appoint a commission and in the event of disagreement mediators would be appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The miners declined both propositions. They refuse to be a party to cut-throat wage competition with non-unionists, and they refused to accept Chief Justice Taft as mediator.

The miners claim the industry can pay a living wage if wastes are eliminated and other evils are corrected through joint action. The operators rejected the plan to reorganize the industry.

The conference indicated divisions between the operators. Illinois and Indiana appear more conciliatory, while western Pennsylvania and Ohio talk of the anti-union policy. State agreements is a possibility.

Baltimore & Ohio Co-Op. Plan Breaks New Path In Industry

New York, Feb. 26.—Approval of co-operation between railroad shop men and management, known as the "B. & O. plan," was expressed by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at a meeting of the Department on Industrial Relations of the National Civic Federation.

Mr. Willard, in explaining how the plan operated, said that it was useless for the road to spend $250,000,000 on improvements and not have the co-operation of employes in getting the most out of the improvements,

The rail executive said he was convinced of the plan's importance as a result of the working out of the proposal in one of the most backward shops owned by his road at Pittsburgh.

The analysis of conditions in these shops, he said, showed that with the same men, tools, wages and conditions better results were obtained by the plan.

"Three possible policies in dealing with organized labor are antagonism, toleration and co-operation, he said. Before the co-operative plan was installed his road had followed the second policy. He gave the following figures to show how the plan was working: In 45 shops there were co-operative meetings every two weeks and in 38,000 meetings 85,000 have been made by the men, of which 15,000, or 84 per cent, were accepted. Five hundred suggestions were under investigation, and 500 were too costly to carry out.

"You ask me what the B. & O. plan is," continued Mr. Willard. "I do not know. My best answer is that I am trying to urge on our officers, in all cases having to do with their relations to the men, to try to see what they would do if they were in the men's places. The Golden Rule sounds too mushy. The 'square deal' smacks of gambling. We are trying to be fair with the men and deserving of their confidence. Among our shopmen are many who will rise. We are trying to fix it so that they will be interested in the company and give us the result of their intelligent thinking."

Because he accepted the existence of organized labor, Mr. Willard said, President Willard said he has been called a "bolshevik."

"I would not swear at a slippery sidewalk, and organized labor is here, whether we like it or not," he declared.

WILL BUILD LABOR TEMPLE

Klamath Falls, Ore., Feb. 26.—Trade unionists in this city are arranging to build a $40,000 labor temple.

BERRES IS MEDIATOR IN PICTURE INDUSTRY

Washington, Feb. 26.—A. J. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, has accepted a position as industrial secretary for the moving picture producers of the country. His headquarters will be in Los Angeles.

Following the unionization campaign last November of workers employed in this industry, both employers and employed formed joint boards to adjust differences. The moving picture producers include: Warner Bros., Famous Players, Universal, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, First National, Fox Film Corporation and the Producers and Distributors' Corporation of America.

The following trade union executives represent these crafts and call-ings: Wm. L. Hutcheson, carpenters; James P. Noonan, electrical workers; W. F. Canavan, stage employes; Joseph N. Weber, musicians; George F. Hedrick, painters.

Mr. Berres has been secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department for 19 years. Every election has been unanimous. He has been active in every navy yard conference, served as a member of the Navy Department Wage Board of Review for seven years, and has been connected with numerous governmental and civic activities.

Prior to his departure for Los Angeles he was tendered a luncheon by trade union officials.

WOMEN'S WAGE UNJUST SAYS STATE PROBERS

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26.—In recommending that the commission introduce hours for working women, the Industrial Survey Commission declares that women's paid women are unjustly inadequate.

A 48-hour week for women and minors over 18 years of age, the report says, in effect, a 49½-hour week, guaranteeing a Saturday half holiday when the 49½-hour week is established. Overtime over 48 hours a week to the extent of 78 hours a year is permitted.

The commission recommends that certain employers for a change in law to permit payment of wages twice a month instead of weekly.

To acquaint the public with prison-made goods from other States, the commission recommends that persons offering these goods for sale in New York shall attach an irremovable label containing the words "Prison Made," and that violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor.

An increase from $10 to $25 a week for compensation "in cases of permanent total disability and temporary total disability" is urged.

Vice President Koveleski of the State Federation of Labor, a member of the commission, declared that the majority report that laws regulating the admission of membership to trade unions be passed. He also opposed the recommendation that no further changes in the workmen's compensation law be made for five years.

"The continual changes of industrial processes and the possible coming of new crafts and occupations may of themselves alone require readjustments in the compensation law and in the schedule of benefits," he said.

COMMUNIST PLEA SCORNED BY LEWIS

Miami, Fla., Feb. 26.—"The appeal of Communists, through their Third Internationale, to aid the United Mine Workers in the event of a strike, will fool no one," said John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

The Communist gesture follows action by the miners' recent convention at Indianapolis against any member holding membership in the Communist party.

UNIONISTS VICTIMIZED

Camden, N. J., Feb. 26.—A 100 per cent strike of organized leather glaziers at the Otto Eisenlohr & Bro. Evans Company followed the discharge of three union workers who refused to leave the Union. The men were discharged without notice or explanation. The company offered to reinstate two of the victimized employes, but the workers declined to accept this acknowledgment of wrong done. The company operates three plants under the names of Ruby Hill, Preston and Jersey.

BUILDING MAY LOWER RENTS

New York, Feb. 26.—Rents will be lowered and the value of building securities increased if the present volume of building continues, declared Edward J. Fox, president of the trust company division of the American Bankers' Association, at a meeting of these financiers.

WIN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Seattle, Feb. 26.—Organized ice wagon drivers have won a straight eight-hour day. The old agreement called for a work day of various lengths.